The Europa's mails arrived in town yesterday. The operations in American State stocks have been stendy in London during the week, and Messrs. Bell & Son quoted, on the 13th inst., the prices as follows :-

 Sollows:—
 United States Six per Cent Bonds, 1862...
 105
 a 106

 United States Six per Cent Bonds, 1868...
 112
 a 113

 United States Six per Cent Bonds, 1868...
 - a 107 ½

 New York State Five per Cent, 1855...
 90
 a 91

 Peston City Five per Cent Bonds, 1858-'62.
 92½ a 93½
 a 93½

 Pennsylvania Five per Cent Stock, 1870-'75...
 a 105½

 Mass, Five per Cent Sterling Bonds, 1868...
 106
 a 107

 Mass, Five per Cent Sterling Bonds...
 90½ a 91½
 Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 1874...
 107
 a 107½

 Montreal City Six per Cent Bonds...
 83
 a 84

The Vox du Proscrit of the 7th inst. contains a democratic manifesto, signed by Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Daruz, and Ruge, painting the progress o Europe towards republicanism. This is the signal for an outcry of the royalist papers against Lord Palmerston. The manifesto does not meet with much favor from the democratic papers.

The Algiers journals of the 5th instant contain reports from General St. Arnaud down to the 2d, at which date he had returned to Djijeli, after completely reducing the three great tribes of Beni-Amran, Beni-Foughral, and Beni-Ouarzeddin.

Prince Metternich left Brussels on the 9th instant, with his wife and family, for Johannisberg. Before his departure, the prince was admitted to a private audience of the King of the Belgians.

A duel was fought, week before last, at Munich between the Prince de Wrede and Baron de Lerchenfield. The baron was wounded, but is out of danger, though still confined to his bed. It is said that, on seeing him fall, the prince hastened to him, and offered his hand, but the baron rudely pushed it aside, saying, "I have nothing in common with you!" The cause of the duel was an assertion of the baron, that in 1848 the prince had shown cowardice and hid himself in the Jewish synagogue.

Accounts of the 12th inst. from Paris, state that petitions in favor of a revision continued to be presented to the Assembly. In spite of the political agitation the funds are higher, fives closing 30 centimes better than on Wednesday the 11th.

The question of the revision has assumed so un. promising a shape, that the Duke de Broglie has intimated that, though he is willing to assume the office of President, he cannot undertake to draw up the report of the committee. The reporter will not be selected for about three weeks. It is supposed that the choice will now fall upon M. de Tocqueville.

Modifications of the military were spoken of in Spain on the 7th inst. The Prussian post office had reduced the postage

on English newspapers to its former rate.

The military force in Ireland is now reduced to 18,000 men.

The crops in Ireland never before looked so well.

An abundant harvest is anticipated. The Dublin Nation announces that the next general meeting of the Tenant League will be held on the banks of the Boyne, on the site of the me-

morable battle. Lord Melville died on Tuesday night, the 10th inst, at Melville Castle, near Lasswade, in the county of Edinburgh. The deceased viscount, although a British peer, took little interest for two years in political affairs. In early and middle life, however, he occupied a somewhat prominent place in the political world, having been president of the Beard of Trade, in the administration of Mr. Percival, from 1809 to 1812.

A discovery has just been made at Hermiones, in

the besom of the mighty deep, to the heautiful sheres of what has since become our own beloved and happy America-happy under the control of that same watchful and ever kind Providence, which guided the Pinta to Hispaniola. The Genoese keep the house in good repair, although one could hardly distinguish it from many other houses in the same street, were it not for a marble

ablet which tells what it is.

And what next shall I write about to assist in alling a short letter? or why do I propound such a question, since I am in Italy, the land of dark-eyed question, since I am in Italy, the land of dark-eyed prime donne, and impassioned song—where your fondness for music would direct you first to the opera house? Well, I have been there often since I came to the city, and I find it to be one of the largest and finest opera houses in Italy. The performers, it seems, are employed for stipulated sums, and the performances take place at stipulated sums, and the performances take place at stipulated sums, and are advertised the preceding day by enormous printed bills, as operas are advertised in the other chief towns of Italy.

Here in Genoa, I heard, for the first time, the celebrated Catharine Hayes. She has a pretty, sweet soprano voice, but I confess that my expectations were fully realized. My taste may differ from that of many persons, and I may be deficient in judgment, seeing that I am not one of the learned graduates of the dilationati, but my travelling companions concur wit' me: and they have all been resisters of the Italian opera at home and abroad, for some years.

The performers recently heard of Tasic amount.

risters of the Italian opera at home and abroad, for some years.

The perfermers recently heard at Turin, among whom is Marie Maberlini, have made a great sensation. In her company I have had the pleasure of passing several hours at different times, after having listened to her spirit meving songs. My companions and myself thought her performances superior to anything we had ever heard in the way of vocal music, in sweetness, fullness of tone, and execution. I sought an introduction to her, and readily obtained it, through one of the titled gentry to whom I had an introductory letter from Paris. From her own tongue, and general report, I learned that she had been the pupil, and the only one, of the great somposer, Rossini. It is a secreted that she has not her superior in Europe; and her moral character is pure and untarnished. You are, doubtless, aware that liossini is advanced in years; that he lives in retirement; has refused for a long time to compose, and is immensely rich, while almost he lives in retirement; has refused for a long time to compose, and is immensely rich, while almost every human honor has been conferred upon him; and you can, therefore, imagine the exalted estimate he pisced on Meberlini's abilities, when he voluntarily took her for his pupil. I am told that she has often been urged to visit the United States, and my impression is, that she has very nearly concluded to do so. If she does, it will be at about the time of year when Jenny reached our shores; and if I and others are not disappointed in our estimate of ter skill and character, she will captivate the American people, and command heavy remuneration.

the American people, and command heavy remuneration.

And now, as you have a hint that this excellent and accomplished lady is to land in New York, I suppose you are all curiosity to know something of her personal appearance, and as you are something of a connoissour in the matter of female excellencies, I will endeavor to gratify you, and, through you, the American public.

Maberlini, then, is of highly respectable parentage, apparently about twenty six years old, about the height of Miss Lind, probably weighs 125 to 130 pounds, and has a fine form. On first sight, many persons night pronounce her almost homely; but when she raises her bright and expressive large blue eyes, and is animated, her ever changing expression becomes Echted up with, what I should term, splendid beauty. Her eves seem, indeed, as if they had been intended for a Saint Cecciia, who is represented by the old masters (whose paintings of her may be seen in some of the galleries of linly) as having her eyes taken out, and placed on a saucer, to prevent weak mortals from becoming irrevocably faccinated with them. The forehead of Maberlini is good; her mouth indicates firmness of character, and her hair is of a glossy black, and in great profusion; while her bust is very full and handsomely turned. During the hours I passed in her society, I was endeavoring all the time to read the qualities through her ever varying expressions. in her society, I was endeavoring all the time to read her qualities through her ever varying expres-

sion; and the whole sum of my conclusion was, that she was very beautiful in animated conversation, and a woman of uncommon talents. I have never seen her appear before an audience without eliciting rounds of applause. Her parties are said to be of the most brilliant or ler, and she is often fitel by the nobility. Whenever she appears on the stage, the interest she excites is deep and manifest—an uncommon thing amongst an Italian audience, where applause is withheld from many who have gained reputation even in Berlin and London. But I will here leave Maberlini, although the whole town is talking of her superiority.

I might here weave out a long letter, by telling you of the high state of perfection to which the manufacture of jewelry, and especially silver ornaments, is carried here; of the beauty, elegance, and cheapness of embroidery, to please the ladies; of the galleries of ancient paintings—the beautiful public squares—the elegance of gardens—the great perfection with which flowers are cultivated, especially the japonica; of the long white veils of muslin, worn by the ladies, which cover the head and shoulders, and are almost elegant in appearance when thrown back; and of the beauty of the darkeyed Genoese, who wear these veils, and with whom I am so tickled, that the sooner I am in forty fathoms of salt water, the better for my happiness; so I propose to be off for Leghorn to-morrow, unless I conclude to go somewhere else. R.

The Dinner to the Most Rev. Dr. Hughes, the Catholie Archbishop of New York.

On Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., as before mentioned in the New York Headd, a splendid banquet was given at the Adelphi Hotel, to his Grace the Archbishop of New York, who has been making a tour through this country and the continent of Europe, and who was to re-embark for America on the following morning. The dinner was served up with all the profusion and elegance for which Mr. Radley is so distinguished. About 120 gentleman sat down.

Radley is so distinguished. About 120 gentleman sat down.

Mr. Asenwall, concluded by proposing the health of his Grace the Archbishop of New York.

The toast was drunk with all the honors, amid the most rapturous applause.

His Grace the Archashov, on rising, was received with renewed applause. He said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—I feel too much oppressed with the honor which you have done me, to be able to find utterance to the sentiments to which my heart is moved on this occasion. I consider it a peculiar good fortune in this visit to Europe that, the first night I landed on European soil, I had the unexpected honor and pleasure of being introduced to you in your festive assembly as the Catholic Club of Liverpool; and it is a happy termination of my pilgrimage in Europe that the last night of my stay is spent as this evening is about to pass. (Applause.) Since then, as the Chairman has well remarked, it has been my duty to preach, or, at least, attempt to preach, in different places; and it is quite true that I might have travelled through all the countries of the globe, from the rising to the setting of the sun, and wherever the language which it is mine to speak is understood, I should have found those who would have needed no introduction from the moment that I first had spoken to them the truths of the one holy Catholic faith. (Loud applause.) That faith is not British. (Hear, hear, and applause.) It is not provincial. It is not why, It is not tory. It is not democratic. But its Catholic, divine, made for mankind, and not for provinces or nations alone. (Loud applause.) It is like the light of heaven, in itself colorless; and notwithstanding this identity—notwithstanding that it is like the atmosphere, which is the medium of light, untainted in itself, it comes and identifies itself, reproduces itself in the heart—(hear)—without disturbing national character, without oversetting individual temperament. (Applause.) For every one—every preacher is somewhat distinct and different in his manner from another another; and it seems as if the one faith would take the color of the speaker, the medium through which it is passed to the audience—but then you behold a phenomenon in that beautiful art which we are seeking so much to revive. It is analogous to an old window of stained glass. We see every little piece gives color to that light which is colories out-side; and although it is beautiful to gaze upon for its side; and although it is beautiful to gaze upon for its variety and combination, yet, after all, the audience inside find it so blended that the colors display the living—leaving the unity of the faith, notwith-standing the preacher by whom it is communicated to them—as it is, and as it came from God. (Loud applause.) It is unnecessary, and perhaps it would not be becoming in me, to follow out any contrast in regard to this; but one thing I know, with regard to those who are separated from the unity of the Catholic faith, and it is—that in order to ascertain differences, we need not

A discovery has just been made at Hermiones, in the Peloponnesus, of a certain spring of water which, when mixed with oil, becomes at once a kind of soap. A sample has been submitted to chemical analysis.

Our Genca Correspondence.

Genca The House of Columbus—Catharine Huyes—Morie Materiini—Her Probable Visit to the United States—Skatch of her History—Things in Genca, 4c., 4c.

I have been for some time pleasantly domiciliated in this ancient city, which aff our little schoolboys and girls at home are taught to venerate as the birthplace of the immortal Columbus. When, in rosming about, a day or two after my arrival here, my eyes rosted upon the very house which was once the residence of that great missionary of the Divine will, my heart swelled and glowed with gratitude that such a man once lived to point out a road over the truth of the wich was once that such a man once lived to point out a road over the truth of the which is guardians now exhibit, when they are spending day after day legislating for two-thirds against the other one-third, by way of cementing the Union. (Loud and continued applause.) He has alluded to Ireland; and I might, from that singularly unfortunate country, draw facts of history in corroboration of the view which he has presented. You know that for a long time the wind the very house which was presented. You know that for a long time the warm to the very house which the has presented. You know that for a long time the warm to the very house which the partified. ry in corroboration of the view which he has pre-sented. You know that for a long time the mind of Ireland was pared down to one-eight at the very *mest. It was held that unless a man belonged to a class which numbered about one-eight of the popu-lation, no matter what gifts of intellect God had bestowed upon him, no matter what capacity to lead armies, or guide the deliberations of senates— unless he was found within the limited circle of the fortunate one sighth it was of no man. unless he was found within the limited circle of the fortnnate one eighth, it was of no use. (Applause.) And yet permit me to make this remark, that out of that one-eighth, there have arisen those to lead your armies, and even guide the deliberations of secures, the Burkes and Sheridans, not to speak of that great living man—I call him so, though he was never kind to the country of his birth—Wellington; I say if Ireland, out of one-eight, produced so much intellect, what might she not have produced if advantage had been taken of the supershanden;

intellect, what might she not have produced if advantage had been taken of the superabundant intellect with which that unfortunate country abounds. (Applause.) As for myself, it is true I was born in Ireland; and it is true I am proud of my birth. (Applause, applause.) I was not of the fortunate number. (Laughter.) And although the scenery that first met my young eye might be as charming to me as others, in the age of boyhood, when everything is bright; and although I can remember still every line and curvature of the horizon which was at that time to me the end of the horizon which was at that time to me the end of the world, with nothing beyond; still, when I became master of the unhappy secret, that I was not to be on an equality with others of my countrymen, the beauty of the scenery faded, and I thought there must be something beyond the horizon. (Loud applause.) It was one of those unfortunate secrets, the communication of which removes the bliss of Ignorance; and I found I was under a state which made distinctions among her children—that she was a mother found I was under a state which made distinctions among her children—that she was a mother cased perhaps more to some, a stepmother to the rest. I found that the rights of my birth as a British subject would be recognized, that those rights of my birth had been washed out by the rites of my birth had been washed out by the rites of my birth had been washed out by the rites of my birth had been washed out by the rites of my baptism—(loud applause)—for I was babtised a Catholic, and that was the ground of my disqualification. Of course, as soon as an opportunity presented itself, I, like other driftwood from that old wreek, foated away on the western wave, and found another than the statem wave, and found another than the statem wave and found another than the statem was and found another than the statem was and found another than the statem was a statem was a statem when the statem was a statem was a statem was a statem was a statem when the statem was a statem was a statem was a statem when the statem was a statem was a statem was a statem when the statem was a statem

American Matters and Manners.

(From the London Atheneum, June 7.)

Six years ago there were but four steamships plying between the Old World and the New. Within the last year, Liverpool, Halifax ard New York have been brought into weekly communication in summer—fortnightly in winter. But this arrangement no longer meets the ever-growing wants of the two countries. This month, it has been determined by the British and North American Royal Mail Steamship Company to run their vessels every week throughout the year. More persons already has between England and America than between England and the Continent; but there is this difference—that the great majority pass over the wide Atlantic never to return to the old country. Could the cost of transit be lowered, there would be a vast deal more tripping and touring of middle-class Englishmen in the United States, with a probability of much good resulting from it to both countries. The amount of communication is increasing so rapidly, that in ten years from this time we shall probably have our daily departures and arrivals at Galway, Liverpool, and Southampton, to and from one continent, as we have now at Folkestone, Dover and Ramsgate to and from the other.

The Americans are a wonderful prople. Texas and Calliornia—the Mormons and the Rappites—slavery and rowdyism—will not satisfy their craving appetite for novelty and excitement. Though characteristic of the restless spirit of the land, the newest wonder does not, like so many of its predecessors, borrow its principal charm from a monstrous mixture of the criminal and the superstitious. A change of dress is not a very serious master—but the nature of the change may provoke a good-humored smile. Tired, it seems, of the fushions of Europe—too long the slaves of Paris and London in all that relates to female frippery and facery—the belles of Washington and New York are turning their attention to the green and scarlet vests, the muslin trousers and embroidered buskins, of Constantinople. Some of the bolder spirits have itself, I, like other driltwood from that old wreek, foated away on the western wave, and found another land, far beyond the horizon alluded to; and there, though I had no claim upon her hospitality, there that strange parent took me to her boson, treated me as her child, and soon ranked me in honors amongst her own favored and first-born. My career since has been undistinguished by anything which would merit the distinction which you have conferred upon me this evening; but whatever My career since has been undistinguished by anything which would merit the distinction which you have conferred upon me this evening; but whatever it has been I can say this, that those who differed from me in religion, although it has been my duty at times to meet them in those unhappy controversies which are the duty of persons engaged in the ecclesinatical state in this age, still I may say, and do so, as far as I know of the general feeling of my citizens, there has been no honor ever conferred upon me, no elevation in which they did not seem to take pleasure—(loud applause); and I can imagine how even the bigots among them (for there are some there)—I can imagine how they would stare at a man who should call in question my right to call myself Archbishop of New York. (Loud applause.) And even if they did, it would be only on paper; but they are not to talk in the Legislature of punishing me for being what they say I have a right to, because it is admitted in America; and I thought when I came to England last time, that it was the same here, that there was freedem of conscience; and after freedom of conscience is recognised, the Americans, although you may twic them upon many peculiarities, are too shrewd and logical to admit the principle, and than attempt to cut off the consequences. (Applause.) They are not the people to tell you, here we have opened the fount, and then say the water must not flow; they are not the people to tell you that winter is past, and now we proclaim universal spring, but the flowers must not grow. (Loud applause.) When they admit it so consequences, and they a fmit the universal right of man in that country to serve and worship God according to the dictates of his conscience; they are too logical, isay, and too just to quarriel with the consequences, however much some of them mmy deplore the spread of that awful thing to them—the spread of Popery, (Laughter and applause). Gentlemen, I think I have detained you long enough—("No, no"); and, with your permission, I shall propose the

States is as yet uncertain; but the leaders of ton in its literary cities, it is said, smile graciously on the pioneers in this so-called path of reform. The wife and daughters of a certain poet are said to astonish public meetings and morning lectures by the brilliance of their new costume. If the women take generally to the close-litting vest and continuations, we suppose the men will, of course, have to don the flowing robes and gowns of the East. Fashion is proverbially inconstant. But who could have expected, new that Turk and Egyptise. Tunisian and Algerine, are all taking to cont-tails and partslooms, that the hatchet-faced descendants of the Goths would take to the bright draperies of semi-barbarous Asia? How Jonathan could continue to go a head at his usual pace in such a dress, we are scarcely able to imagine than could continue to go a-head at his usual pace in such a dress, we are scarcely able to imagine Nor, when the bine stocking, so common in the United States, has given way before the invasion of jewelled anklets and ample drapery, are we aware whether the innovator is to give up morning lectures and scientific conversazioni for the ottomac and the parghilly, after the manner of the prototype. But lancy the decembants of Quakers and Pilgrim Fathers, who planted such stern maxims of society on those shores, falling into these vanities and vexations. How actonished would plain William Fenn or austere Governor Bradferd be to see a body of New World beauties sail into church or meeting—as either of them might if now alive—in the gorgeous costume of the Asiaties!

and, with your permission, I shall propose the

in the gorgeous contains of the Asiaties!
To our weekly daguerrectyes of the living manners and intellectual progress of the age, we have at least tend to suggest that that condition is not

tal costume, adding a curious and picturesque fea-ture to the somewhat proxy lines and huss of Broad-way. Whether this new mode will triumph in the States is as yet uncertain; but the leaders of ton

the Trotestants recognized as well as the Catholics! (Hear, hear.) Was not that a fair specimen? Had they ever, for a moment, thought of insulting a krotestant minister because he called himself by a fitle which his community conferred upon him! After returning thanks on the part of America, the Doctor concluded by proposing the memory of O'Connell, which was drunk in solemn silence.

The company broke up shortly after eleven o'clock.

American Matters and Manners.

to be considered normal—and which may be proposed as a very wholesome hint to ourselves—and one even yet more wanted by our neighbors over the channel. At the late sale of Professor Webster's library and laboratory, no attempt was made by puffs and paragraphs to excite in the public mind, as is too often the case, a sort of diseased appetite for the possession of these relies; and the articles themselves, at a very quiet public anction room, were disposed of for about a third of their real value. From a determination—in the best tasteto repress the zeal of curious collectors, the autograph of the unfortunate professor was cut out of every volume,—at the pen alty of reducing the proceeds of the sale from the amount of their value as monstrosities to that of their mere price as books. A single volume, by accident, escaped this honorable mutilation; and that accordingly illuserated the moral of the precaution. It became the subject of a morbid contest, and was sold for a fletitious value. least the of case whom I know you home—who, in a time like this, when he was to be homored, in a time like this, when he was to be homored, in a time like this, when he was to be homored, in a time like this, when he was to be homored, in a time like this, when he was to be homored, in a time like this, when he was he was an early and profession. It is at this very time the Catholics ought to feel more confidence in our position, for, notwithstanding the discouragements of arth, perhaps there has been no period in modern history in excessions to our religion have taken piace from those who, by a lopting a different course, might have promoted their worldly interests, than the one in which we live; and if there is snything could add to the pleasure I experience from the cordial reception you have given me, it is this, that on my first landing in Liverpool as now, Idlocovered, being when the feeling which ought to perrate the Catholic Cuts, what I took to be a very farmine to the control of the con

morpid contest, and was sold for a fictitious value.

France.

The following is the proposition laid on the bureau of the Assembly by Mr. Creton:

Art. 1. The Assembly expresses a wish that at the expiration of the Legislative Chamber, a Constituent Assembly shall be convoked in order to proceed to the total revision of the constitution of 1848.

Art. 2. In expressing a wish for the total revision, the Legislative Chamber understands that the powers of the Assembly of revision shall be unlimited, and that that Assembly shall definitively establish the basis of the government, and of the administration of the country. In consequence, the National Constituent Assembly shall be in the first place called on to decide the republic and the monarchy.

in the first place called on to decide the republic and the monarchy.

Art 3. In the event of the republic being confirmed, the Assembly shall decide whether the legislative power shall be delegated to the assemblies, and whether the chief of the executive power shall not be elected by the two assemblies united.

Art 4 In the event of the monarchy being adopted, the Assembly shall draw up and promulgate a constitutional charter, the observances of which shall be sworn to by the chief of the State on his ascending the throne. The Assembly shall then proceed, in the plenitude of the powers which shall have been delegated to it by the French people, to point out the person who shall be invested with the monarchical power, to transmit it hereditarily.

vested with the monarcinear power, ditarily.

The committee on the budget decided yesterday that it will propose to the Assembly to refuse, for the next season, the subventions granted to the Italian Opera and the Odeon. It has also determined to propose a reduction of 300,000 francs in the credit granted for political refugees.

India and China.

India and China.

The India mail arrived at Suez on the 1st, with letters from Hong Kong to the 23d April; Calcutts, May 3d; and Bombay, 14th. The deficiency in the assets of the Northwest Eank is estimated at £50,600. The money market was firm, and rate of interest high. The whole of India is tranquil.

The following additional details were recorded by telegraph:—India was tranquil, but the western frontier of the Punjaub was still threatened by the robber bands of the mountain in that locality. Ample reinforcements have been sent to the passes. Rain and hail storms were frequent. The perpetrators of the theft on the Bombay Oriental Hank had been discovered. The money market continues firm; discount high. Imports dull; but exports, particularly in cotton, very brisk. Cotton, 78 to 115 rupees per candy.

Freights to London, £2 10s. to £3 3s. per ton. Exchange on Lendon, six months' sight, 2½ to 2½ rupees.

Exchange on London at Hong Kong, 4s. 84. to

Exchange on London at Hong Kong, 4s. 84. to
4s. 9d. All kinds of grain meet a slow sale. Coffee
a trifle firmer.

Russia.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg gives an account of a recent affair in the Caucasus. Five hundred mountaineers made an attack on some Russian troops, but were driven back with a loss of forty men killed and a great number wounded, among whom was their chief himself, Hadji-Mourat. The Russians had thirty-two men killed, among whom were a lieutenant and an ensign, and thirty-eight wounded, including one captain and two lieutenants.

wounded, including one captain and two lieutenants.

European Markets.

Liversoot Cotton Market, Friday, June 13.—The progress of the present week has been marked by a gradual revival of that confidence which the great recent decline had effectually shaken; and the low prices now current have presented to the trade an inducement to buy freely; the demand for export, previously held held in check by the uncertain course of prices, has also been good; and the total sales of the week have been 46,810 bales. Cotton continues to be offered freely; the elevementanes under which a large proportion of the recent import arrives governing its early sale. General trade is steadly improving, the demand for goods and yarn, as well for export, as the home trade, being materially improved; and the home consumption of cotton, stimulated by low prices, its already largely increased. To-day, the trade by freely, and 10,000 bales are sold, including 3,000 of American, and they have generally commanded an advance of "fair" Upland is advanced one-sighth of a penny per lb, those for "fair" Orienan and Mobiles are not changed; the lower and middling qualities are in general request, and they have generally commanded an advance of about one-sighth of a penny per lb. Brazil and Egyptian have been in only limited request, and they are dull of sale, at previous rates. Surats are also freely offered, at last week spices. 3, 202 bales of American, and 189 of Surat have been it should be a fair of the statement.

Further examination adjourned till Thursday, July 3. The Borton Frances Common Council, and drawn by its fine gray. Egyption, d. a 9½,4; 1,580 Mobile, 4; 24, a 64,; 1487 New Orfekans, 44, a 8½,4; 15,761 Dags; assumetime, 1850, 760,484 bags. Stocks—On this date, 1851, 680,270 bag; same time 1850, 641,030 bags. Same—time, 1860, 760,484 bags. Stocks—On this date, 1851, 680,270 bag; same time 1850, 641,030 bags. Same—time, 1860, 760,484 bags. Stocks—On this date, 1851, 680,270 bag; same time 1850, 641,030 bags; Same—time, 1850, 1950, 6

bage; same time 1850, 541,030 bags. Sales—Total sales to the 14th June. 1850, 1,050,650 bags; total sales to the 13th June, 1851, 520,560 bags.

Liverroot. Prices Current—For the Week ending Friday, June 13, 1851.—Sugar—The market has been steady during the week, but the demand has been chiefly confined to East India description; the sales are 350 hids. B. P., and 14,000 bags of Bengal, of which 10,000 were Khaur at 28s. 3d. to 29s. per cwt. Foreign—Forto Rico, 38s. 6d. to 41s. 3d., duty paid; and brown Paraba, 18s. per cwt. to arrive. Molasses—Forto Rico, on the quay, 16s. per cwt. Coffee—Our market still continues very inactive; St. Domingo, all faults, 25s. to 31s. per cwt. Rice—Bengal, 8s. 6d. for good broken to 10s. 6d. for fine white, Rum—There is fair demand. at last week's rates. Tea—To effect sales in common Congous, lower rates have to be taken. W B lac dye, 2s. 2d. per lb.; plate lac 39s. per cwt.; gum copal and castor oil without change, and pearl aago 18s. per cwt. Reliptore, 24s. 6d. to 25s for 71½ to 5½, and 28s. 6d. for 5½ per cent refraction. Nitrate of soda. 12s. 6d. per cwt. Guano—The sales have been chiefly South American, without change; the common descriptions are dull of sale. The transactions in dyewoods are limited. American rosin—3s. 1d. for common, and 5s. to 5s. 3d. per cwt. for the better qualities. Ashes—28s. to 28s. 3d. for pot, and 30s. per cwt for pearl. East India rapessed, 40s. per quarter. American besawax, 26 10s. to 28s. 3d. for pot, and 30s. per cwt for pearl. East India rapessed, 40s. per quarter. American besawax, 26 10s. to 65 15s. per cwt. Hides—Horse hides, 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d. for 22½ lbs., and 3s 11d. to 4s. 1d. each for 21½ lbs. Owing to the several arrivals of brimstone, some few sales have been made at rather caster rates. Argols brought previous prices; Persian yellow berries £3 10s. for ordinary, to £5 5s. per cwt. Fitce—Horse hides, 4s. 3d. to 8s. 6d.; Baltimore, 6s. 3d., ex quay, and 6s. 6d. to 18s. 5c. and North American. 36s. 6d. to 36s. south American. 35s.

North American. 356. 6d. to 37s. 6d. per ewt. Jute—210 los. for inferior to £16 for fine; and extra fine £17 los. per ton.

Liverpoor. Provision Marker, Friday, June 13.—The finer descriptions of beef have attracted more attention, and some purchases of such have been made on London account; middling and inferior sorts continue neglected. We cannot note any improvement in pork; the trade continue to supply their wants with Irish and European, to the neglect of American. There has been a better inquiry for bacon, and the sales are on an increased scale, but without any improvement in price. Hams have continued quiet. Shoulders move rather more freely, at a reduction of 1s. to 2s. on previous rates. The demand for lard has not been so active; the sales for the week are under 50 tons. Nothing to report in cheese. Grease butter sells at the quotations.

Lavesproot. Ison Marker, Friday, June 13.—There has been a moderate demand for iron through the week, and prices remain unchanged. American branks of Scotchigi from have been more in request; and for No. I Gartsh rrie. 41s. 6d per ton, net cash, at Glasgow, has been paid. Tin, lead, and copper are in fair demand, at former rates.

Lavesproot. Cons. Excusive — Friday, June 13.—This

peld. Tin, lead, and copper are in fair demand, at former rates.

Liverpool Core Exchange.—Friday, June 13.—This morning's market was throughy attended, and a great business resulted in wheat and flour to consumers in town and country, and on speculation. The advance since Tuesday last has been fully 1d, per bushet on wheat; lid. to 6d per barrel on American, and 1s. per sack on French flour. Indian corn was not any dearer, but holders beed it more stiffy. Oats improved one half penny per bushet, and oatmeal 6d, per load. Barley, beans, and peas brought full prices.

peas brought full prices.

A Boy Kidnaffen.—On the 28th of May, a man of the name of Rhodes made his appearance in the northwest part of the town of Shields, in Dodge county, making inquiries with regard to a farm, under pretence of purchasing. He also inquired particularly as to the residence and family of Jedediah Clark, an old residence and family of Jedediah Clark, an old residence and the stopped at the house of Mr. Cooper, about two miles from the residence of Clark, and divulged his motive in prowling about in that neighborhood, which was to kidnap the son of Mr. Clark, a child of about six years. In the morning he laid in wait at the school house, and the first scholar who made his appearance was Clark's son. He inquired his name, and persuaded the lad to go with him. He hired a wagon and went to Watertown, from which place the father of the boy became satisfied that Khodes proceeded to Milwaukee and down the lakes. This is a singular and high-handed outrage, and evidently a concerted scheme, as the man declared that he would have the boy, dead or alive, and was armed to resist any interference.—Watertown (Wix) Register, Janel L.

POST OFFICE OFFICETIONS -The Postmaster Cartarangus county, N Y, Salmen L. Johnson, postmaster.

Brooklyn City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF EIGANY—ENTRACEDINARY CASE OF MIS-TAKEN IDENTITY.

Considerable curiosity has existed for some days past, as to a strange story that has been affoat, of a husband supposed to have been dead, returning, and finding his wife married to another, claiming her, and having insti-tuted a presecution for bigamy; but nothing very reliabie transpired publicly, until yesterday, when the wife appeared before Justice John B. King, who had commit-ted her for examination on the above charge. The deted her for examination on the above charge. The de-fendant is a young weman about twenty years of age, and described herself as a milliner. Her name is Olive H. Marum. The deposition of John Marum states that the was married to him in the month of July. 1850, and that she unlawfully intermarried with one Richard George Butherford, in January last. Ex-Judge Dikeman appeared for the accused, and the defence is contained in the answer given by her to the usual question, viz: That she did not know the complain-value at the time of her marriage with Butherford;

usual question, vis. That she did not know the complain-ant was alive at the time of her marriage with Rutherford; on the contrary, her father and mother had told her that they had examined the body of a drowned man at Pot-ters field, New York, and had become perfectly satisfied that it was the bedy of her first husband; this was some-time before her marriage with both the same some-time before her marriage with both the same some-

on the contrary, her father and mother had told her that they had examined the body of a drowned man at Potters field, New York, and had become perfectly satisfied that it was the hedy of her first husband; this was cometime before her marriage with flutherford; from the statements they made to her after this examination, che did verily believe that her husband was dead, and did continue at the bodieve until after her marriage with flutherford, and until the 16th June instant, when he (Marron) came of the continue at the house where che lived.

I speak the statement was her desplace; knew her husband, John Marroland was her daughter; knew her husband, John Marroland was her daughter; knew her husband, John Marroland was her daughter; knew her husband, John Marroland is resold were marrola fully 11. 1850; defendant continued to resold where the her his had believe; it was an account of an inquest on some unknown in a notice in a New York paper, which indused he had believe; his was an account of an inquest on some unknown account of an inquest on some unknown care dull was the head of the head

entertained the company with some well executed music, and a walk through the gardens of the hotel whiled away the time agreably enough until the party was summoned to the more serious occupation of dining. The large dining room was filled by the company present, which numbered about 200, but owing to the precautions faken by the committee of management to exclude all unbidden guests, no inconvenience was experienced, as has been the case on former occasions, and all were comfortably accommodated. The dinner was of the most plentiful and choice description, and served in excellent style. The bill of fare comprised all that the most fastidious epicure could dosire. Alderman Spinola presided, flanked by the Captain of the Boston Company on his right, and the foreman of the Eagle on his left, (as those officers are respectively termed) and the flon. Howard C. Cady and Alderman Husted officiated as vice-presidents. The vinnots being disposed of, the champages flowed in prefusion. All the company with one accord seemed to eschew speechifying, and toasts and sentiments followed each other in rapid succession.

The Hon. Howard C. Cauv having been called for briefly addressed the company. He presumed he had been thus called upon as representing a portion of the country, and having upon two or three occasions appeared as the champion of the firemen. He then proceeded to compliment that body of men in very high terms. He concluded by proposing a sentiment— That they might all long remain in the bonds of brotherty love and friendship," and sat down amidst great applause, the band striking up "Auld Lang Syne."

Capt. Servson, of the Boston Fire Company gave— The City Government of Brocklyn way they always appreciate the Fire Department, and the Fire Department always suchain them."

Alderman Servota being called for, rose, as he said, under some difficulty, for being himself a fireman, he could not speak of the department to enlarge upon their worth. He expressed his reliance that the city government of frocklyn would give

ROLLINS SANFORD, Esq., who briefly and with some happy ROLLINS SAYOND, Edg., Who brieny and with some mappy remarks, in the name of the Fire Department, the genue-men and ladies of Brooklyn hade the Perkins Company welcome. This was responded to by three cheers for the ladies, three for the Fire department, and three for the regule of Brooklyn.

welcome. This was responded to by three cheers for the hadies, three for the Fire department, and three for the people of Brooklyn.

Frank Drantan, Erq, acknowledged the toast, and made a very elequent address, in which he proposed the health of Aldermen Spinola and Loech. The latter replied, and pave "The Perkins Company, and may the Englis always shadow round them," This was the signal for voelf rous applique.

Some song and recitations followed, occasionally interperred with a sentiment in much the same strain as those above; for instance—"May the union of the Beston and Brooklyn firemen continue till judgment day in the evening," "The union of the red shirts of Beston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," "The tea party of Boston and the blue shirts of Brooklyn," and the Boston and B

visitore took a rest, and last evening, about five o'nlock, started on their homeward journey.

Criv Court — (Before Judge Greenwood and Aldermen Leech and Pell,—The Hudson Acents Affair —The District Attorney finding, on further examination, that he could not precure sufficient evidence to sustain a charge of wilful murder against the prisoner. Michael Rehos, proceeded on the indictment sireasy found for manisanghter, on Twesday morning. The evidence was not even so voluminous as that adduced on the coroner's inquest, much being ruled out as inadmissible on a trial, which was gone into for the purpose of the investigation, and reported at the time. Mr. Alex, Mctus appeared for the prisoner, and did not struggle against a vardict of manisanghter in the fourth degree which was accordingly returned. Vesterday merning the prisoner was called up, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the State prison. He is nearly seventy years of age.

Indictment for Seduction.—Adolphe Schuitz, indicted for seduction, as before stated, was yeterday placed on his trial. Samuel Garrison, Eq., defended the accuracil, and at the close of the cross-examination by him of the prosecutiva, H. A. Moore, Esq., the Assistant District Atterney, said he would not press for a conviction, and the judy expressing themselves satisfied, a readict of not guilty was returned.

First.—At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night far small tenement comment commend commend on the found of the contraction of the country of the comment commend commend commend commend commend to the contraction of the contraction of

Figs. -At 12 o'clock on Wednesday night in small tonerim.—At 12 octock on Wednesday night a small tenement compied by a family in Rond street, near the old bridge, was burned down. The adjoining building was saved by come neighbors, by means of buckets. The effects of the fire department were almost ineffectual from want of water. The damage was supposed to be \$200 or \$250.

\$260.
A Second Alass .- The engines were convery housed when the fire starin runmoned them into the second when the fire starm commoned them had the second district, about ball-part a calcal. The fire there, how-sers, was found to preced from the mischavers spatters of some straw, Marine Affairs.

THE CLIPPER SHIP HORNET-THE OLD AND NEW This last addition to the splendid clipper fleet-that have already sailed and are preparing to sail from our port, will be down town to her berth in a few days, when those interested in viewing first rate specimens of marine architecture will have an opportunity of inspecting one of the finest clipper ships that ever left a ship yard; indeed, in the estimation of

many nautical men, she is considered the finest model and build of any vessel heretofore constructed in this or any other country.

The Hornet rates 1,600 tons, carpenters' m

The Hornet rater 1,600 tons, carpenters' measurement-Her length is 206 feet on deck, 40 feet beam, and 23 feet depth of hold. She has 30 inches dead rise, and carrying, her floor well forward and aft, and terminating at each end, in an extreme sharp, forming straight lines, and making on the whole, one of the most symmetrical and rakish ships the eye ever beheld. She has two decks, the upper one being entire flush-form and aft, showing as much room as a line of battle

fore and aft, showing as much room as a line of battle ship with clear decks; and in regard to her strength, in wood and fastenings, it appears an impossibility to have a ressel constructed on more scientific principles. She has a square stern, ornamented with a gilt carving of the Lawrence coat of arms, representing two boys sitting on a topmast yard, supporting a shield with a foul anchor.

Her frame consists of white oak, live oak, and locust,

her topoldes and ends being entirely of the two last. She her topsides and ends being entirely of the two last. She has three kelsons, one main, and two side kelsons attached, forming an immence back bone, capable of sustaining thrice the burden of the ship. Some of her breastworks are six feet in the throat, and her hanging knees average 21 inches, with 12 to 15 inch face. Her foreastle and cabin are below deck, the latter finished in the most superhetyle, and in point of taste and beauty, though small, cannot very easily be excelled.

Her spars are in perfect proportion, and though immense, appear adapted to carry all rail as long as spars and signing will stand. Her mainmast is 35 inches in diameter, main yard 80 feet and from deck to main track 16 feet tower above the head. The rest of the spars are a accordance.

lies spars are in perfect proportion, and though immenses appear adapted to carry all rall as long as spars discover, and years to feer mainmant is 35 inches in dismeter, main years 40 feer main the rest of the spars are in accordance.

This ship is owned by Mesers, Chamberlain and Phelips, and is intended for the China trade, and is to be commanded by the well known and gentlemanly Capt. Wn. W. Lawrene, under whose superintendence she has been built. He has been well known as one of our driving stip mastre out of this port for the last fifteen years, and istely exhausted in the perfect of the shortest passages ever made to San Francisco, as the is pronounced by these who are competent judges to have all the requisite quantities of a very fast sailing vessel.

The name of this vessel and that of her captain will, no doubt bring to the mind of many of our readers the memory of the American sloop of war Hornet, and also her memorable action with the British along-of war Penguin during the last war; and, as this clipper was ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves ment. Capt. W. Skiddy, proches part in that achieves the signal was made for him to return, in consequence of a stranger. He soon laided to on our weather quanter (strangeral heaving in sight, and standing down the signal was made for him to return, in consequence of a stranger and heaving in sight, and standing down the first the farment all was ready for action, every eye watching the stranger. He soon laided to on our weather quarter (starteserd) about phit of should heave the right because of a stranger was now the struck him in the private of part and the stranger was an extensive ron his bowapil between our man and minerum and the stranger in our because of the stranger is the

with their muskets to the rigging, as the mast fell on dock and then jumped forward, fised and wounded our captain. They made an attempt also, at this time, to rake us with their how gans then pointed on our stern; I was standing in the larboard stern port in front of their two bow guns, only about twelve feet from us. The greater just of our crew being then aft to prevent their boarding. I certainly expected to see many of our party fail at that fire. Had these guns been well directed many of us must have been killed, but fortunately, at that very moment the sea lifted our ship's stera and the shot well under the counter into the sea. Our ship now came round on the other tack (larboard), and I played my division into them, raking them fore and afte they again cried quarters, and our wounded captain came and ordered me to come firing. Our antagonist proved to be H. B. M. sleep of war Pengain, Captain likekinson, (one of Lord Nelson's favorites), who was killed during the action by a ball through the heart. This was a new vessel, mounting sixteen thirty-two pounder, on the forceastle. They reported fifteen more killed and twenty-sight wounded but they had a aumiter of man from the Medway seventy-four, and was sent expressly from the Cape of Good Hope to cruize for the Young Wasp privateer, of twenty-two long guns. We made out, by the rolle on heard of her, twenty-two killed. Several of the wounded died.

The Hornet was the same length, one foot less beam, guns of the atme calibre, one more in number than the Frenguin. The Hornet had before the action, 150 more; the Penguin and do. 155 men, including volunteers from the Medway -atwenty-sight difference. The Hornet had before the action, 150 more; the Penguin had, do., 155 men, including volunteers from the Medway are wonty-sight difference. The Hornet had before the action, 150 more; the Penguin had, do., 155 men, including volunteers from the favor workeard after the fight came the most painful and heart sickening sight of pace fellows, who, only a few minutes s

honors of war, his own officers and marines being allowed to perform the ceremony.

This action lasts desendy-two minutes. Capt Riddle corrected to go below to dress and examine his wound, after the action, on the surgeon associate his wound, after the action, on the surgeon associate his that all the men had been first attended to. It must then we ascertained that the ball had passed through his cost and out through his cost coller.

Orrectes—Captain Jamos Biddle, dead, "First Licut. David Control. A.T. Newton, new Captain Nawton. "First Licut. P. Mayn, new Captain Nayo, "falling Master —— Brownley, dead, Licut. of Marines —— Brownley, dead, Licut. Mate William Skiddly, now Nawd Constructory, Midehipman Ira Titus dead, "Midehipman Theory, Midehipman Ira Titus dead, "Midehipman Brownley, and Phenometer, Midehipman Calbon, dead, "Midehipman State," Midehipman Calbon, dead, "Received Surgeon —— Kiwam, dead, Purser —— Zantinger, dead, "Contendad, Purser —— Zantinger, dead, "Contendad, Purser —— Zantinger, dead, "Contendad, Deather, Johns, dead, "These, effects were attached to the Hornest, and or These, effects were attached to the Hornest and or

died a Lieutenant, First burges.

Second Surgeon. — Kissain, dead, Purser — Zantzinger, dead, "Bouterain B. Endon, dead, Genner J. Jones, dead, "Bouterain B. Endon, dead, Genner J. Jones, dead, "Bouterain B. Endon, dead, Genner J. Jones, dead, "These officers were attached to the Hurnet, ander Captain Lawrence.

Sein-Erranson or Measures—The Memphis Engine and there is now in that city an agent for a company in the city of Philadelphia, to close a somizant for the hundring of a stemethy of 1.700 tons, to run between the ports of Philadelphia and Havens.

New Learn of Paperatical — Mosers Environ & Son, of Kensington are preparing to by the basis of two large-propethy atomically designed for a time between labority and New York, by sea. Their dimensions are in he 100 feet brel. 25 feet beam, and 17 feet hold. There was not with the commenced as some as the steamblage Beoglamin Franklin and William Fenn, for the Boston line, are burneted, the first of which is fixed for the 1st, and the secret of the bith of July — Point Ladge, 2nd.

Main Steamen rea time Camerages Rea—step principle

second for the 6th of July — Phila Larger, and
Main Stranger for the Cameronay Stratelly private
advices we learn that Mesors Harraneowitz is the of Lagrayta have concluded a mail contract with the Yearsuchan and Dutch governments, for excrying the mails
between St. Themas, Puerfo Cabelle, and Curaces. The
European mails, on arriving at St. Thomas, will be taken
by these steamers, and distributed along the South Austican const to the ports above named. The contractors
have already on the stocks, in Satimery, and far advarient towards compilation, a first class steamers, build in
the best names, with all the modern appliance of a purthems B to have their secrets built in the a cited larved of ringing as prevently intended — f . Coursen, Morney